A LIFETIME IN A PRISON. REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES OF A VETHERSFIELD CONVICT. n his Sixteenth to his Sixtieth Year-

pardoned at Last, but Still at Work in the Prison How he Learned to Read and Write How His Life was Made Useful. HARTFORD, July 27.-In the rule shop of he Wethersfield State Prison I saws man above edium height, wearing blue overalls and I black felt hat Jammed down over his buck was partially turned to us. He looked back was partially turned to us. He looked traight before him, taking no more no ice of the convicted did. was evidently not a convict himself. He

who was conducting two members of the Legis-bure and inviself through the prison. "That

mirty years, and now, though pardoned and reemains at work in the prison? Like eron's prisoner, so long to the free air unused.

A NATURAL MECHANIC.

on need his work?" I asked.
I the deputy. "we do that. You ill the machinery in repair, shows e shop how to work it, and is a kind my sort of mechanical jobs. He is a ne. He's a mech nie by nature, see the pocket knives he makes, idn't have him here, we'd have to work that he tends to up to Hart-

went into the Warden's office, and looking

SOLITUDE AND IMPRISONMENT. a prepossessing face in itself. I looked for any mark of degradation or viss. There was nothing that I could decen explained this man's long imprison it was only an auxious and pointul face, trouble in the wrinkled forehead and

ach compassion that I did not easily at the subject of his life and prison example it was only after some introduc-

eweiry. The third was the longest—it was enty-two years. They gave me four years king a norse and team, four years for taking chout of a store, and fourteen years for g fire to the jail? How was that?" I tring fire to the jail? How was that?" I

at was up in Tolland county," he said. was azoing to be sent down heree, they'd put me in the jail there for trial-of tried to escane by setting fire to the likey said if they hadn't a been able to put cout I'd a burned up; but I didn't care if med up or not." te was no change in the voice, nor in the ed face. He evidently meant it.

A LONG SENTENCE. "Well." I said, " they sent you up for twenty Well." I said, "they sent you up for twentyyears?"
ics, for twenty-two years. I served thirteen,
then the Legislature bardoned me. After
I went to Newburgh, N. Y. I worked seven
s-ves, seven—in the Parrott gun yards at
t Point. I married then, too. Then
irned back again to the old ways. I
ta horse and wagon from New York
brought it to Connecticut, and here I
found trying to sell it. They didn't send
down to New York for trial. No, they
ted to try me up here. Those Danbury
is remembered me, you know, and they
ted me. Well, they sent me here for thiryears. I've served over eleven of that, and
I've been pardoned. That was my list
in. I was discharged Tuesday, 20th this
they

"They did not spare you these Connecticut folks. They showed no mercy."
"No, sir. Nosir. No mercy. They sentenced me every time to nearly all they could by law."
"And were you such a anagerous criminal?"
He looked painfully into my face.
"The first thing and the most I ever learned was to steal. That was taught me more'n anything else. My mother never taught me anything else, and my mistress didn't, whom I worked for. I was prenticed to noot and shoe making, and I worked on a farm up here in Litenfield county."
"He wlong did you work at your trade? How Gid were you at your first conviction?"
"Sixteen," he said.
"And now?"
"Sixty, sir. Sixty."
"Sixty, sir. Sixty."

Sixty, sir. Sixty."
And of that time, all but nine years in this

prison?"
"All but nine years, sir."
He looked very sadly through the window.
"What have you oeen employed at here?" I "What have you oeen employed as need and after a pause.
"At first they set me to work in the shoe shop. Afterward they put me in the blacksmith shop. There I learned machine work. The last nine years I've been in the rule shop. I've been repairing the machinery and doing mechanical work. I've put up all the iron doors they've got to the cells in this prison, all except a few that Warden Webster had put up in the seven years I was a way."

you acquired your mechanical knowledge LODGING WITH THE CHAPLAIN.

"I understand that you are now working in he rile shop at regular wages?"

"Yes, sir. I'm employed by Contractor Thrail, im working just as before."

"You don't board here in the prison?"

"Not with the prisoners," said the Deputy Varien, who was sitting by, "He boards and adges with the Chaplain, That's part of the rison building, you know."

building, you know." old man's mode of expressing himself of unusually good, but it was better than if many a Connecticut deacon whom I have

I wing did you attend school before you here? I inquired.
The month and fifteen days." he said the month and fifteen days." he said the month and fifteen days." he said the promised to pay for my schooling. I dwith him four years, and that's what oling be gave me—one month and fifteen.

The last year he gave me just two and a lays. He sent me out to chop wood once, and the axe sticking in the wood and ran away bool. But he said if I did that again he'd me away, and my mother said I musin't any more. So that was my schooling to I came here I just knew the letters, and I so I write at air."

now," exclaimed the deputy: "now in read and write first-rate. Tell him, as you learned to read and write.". said the old man, "I learned to read the thight. I hid an old copy of the drold that, and an almanae; and I bout the words the best I could until I lead. That's the way I learned to read."

rite."
"By thow did he get a chance to give you the object." Inquired, "Prisoners c.n't speak to each other or hand each other anything, can

seer c.n't see everything. He may just have his
eves somewhere else. That's the way I got those
copies."

"That ain't all you ever read, is it, Dave?" interrupted the deputy—"that Bible, tract, and
almanae?"

"No," said the old man, "I've been a taking
Harper's Monthly the last four years, and I've
been taking the Christian Advocate and the
Technologist about the same length of time."

"At what part of your prison life," I asked,
after a pause, "was it that you thus learned to
read and write?"

"That was in my third term."

"And you have since then turned your knowledge to good use?"

"Well, sir, it has been a great comfort to me."

"You've been thirty-flive years here," I said.
"Do you know of any other prisoner who has
been here so long—here or in any other prison?"

The old man shook his head slowly. "No,
sir," he said, "I don't. They don't live so long.
Some can't stand it. Some kill themselves. It
is awful the way they destroy themselves. Awful, and when they commence there's no help
for them. They never recover. There was one
old prisoner here pardoned out a few days ago,
But he didn't need no pardon from the Connecticut Legislatur'. He died the same day he
was pardoned."

"Have you any family?"

as pardoned."
"Have you any family?"

NEVER SAW HIS SON. "I've got a wife and one son, ten years old.

I've never seen him."
"Never saw him?"
"No sir. Never seen my son. I'm here eleven years of my fourth term. He was born a nitle after I came. He never was here. I hain't seen my wife in eleven years—hain't seen either of them."

"Haven't you heard from them?"

"Oh, yes, sir. We've wirtien, and I've often sent 'em money."

"How did you get money to send them?" I asked, surprised.

"Oh, Dave made a good deal o' money here." said the Deputy Warden, "Didn't you, Dave? He had over eight hundred dollars saved which the Warden gave him when he was discharged. He made a good deal o' money by selling penknives and little trinkets that he made here in his spare time; he sold 'em to visitors. And then the contractor for the rule shop paid him something all along for extra work. That's the way he made his money. Why, he often made fitteen dollars a month off those penknives and things."

I expressed a desire to see some of these articles of his manufacture, and he promised to go around to the chaplain's afterward and fetch some.

"Mr. Wells," I then said, "I understand that you suffered a great deal during a part of your "Haven't you heard from them?"
"Oh, yes, sir. We've wirtten, and

our, wells," I then said, "I understand that you suffered a great deal during a part of your imprisonment here, and were very severely treated—flogged and shower-bathed and all that?"

"Florged von for trying to learn to write! Did they ever flog you for trying to learn to read?"

"No; but if you read aloud they went for you right away. I know there was an old fellow whose cell was next to mine. He was a reading one night, and got to reading loud; and the guard, hearing him, told him to shut up. But the next morning he was taken out and flogged hard."

"Well." said I, "go on."
"Then they gave me ten lashes for laughing when one of the prisoners spilled some water. I couldn't help laughing. They gave me ten lashes for that, Once I was showered by Warden Welles." For what did you say? For talking, for talking, is it severe punishment?

"It's worse nor flogging, and that's bad enough, You can shower a man to death quicker'n you think. Yes, and Pilisbury once wanted to flog me, but he didn't."

"How was that?"
"well, I got up a plan to break out. It was found out. I wrote a note to one of the prisoners, and they found it on him. They locked me up two days and two nights in the dark cell. Then, as if that wasn't enough, Pilisbury—yes, it was Pilisbury—he came into the cell to flog me—he and two others; but they didn't!"
Here the old man's manner changed for the first time. He raised his head, his eyes flashed, and he looked deflantly around.

"I dared 'em to come on! I dared 'em to come on! Yes, sir. I said the first one lays hands on me Pil kin him! Then Pilisbury shot me. The ball passed through under my arm, and lodged in the old stairs—you know the old stairs, Denuty, But they didn't flog me. They put the ball and chain on me."

"Were you armed," I asked, "when you the the good them?" thre stened them?"
"No, nothing but my hands. But when I said a thing I meant it. They'd either a had to kill me or I'd a killed them:" and the old man looked what he said. But it lasted only a moment.

nent. A STRONG MAN.

ment.

A STRONG MAN.

"Oh, Dave was a muscular man at that time," said the deputy. "Yes, Dave was a strong man."

"Pillsbury," continued the old man. "was a hard warden. He took the heart's blood out o' the prisoners, and that's the way he got to be master. They were flogged for laughin, flogged for lookin' around, flogged for lookin' at o' the window, flogged for everything. Yes; and how did he show himself? Why, he never went near the prisoners. He was afraid of 'em."

"How was the treatment otherwise—the food for instance?"

"Very bad, sir. They'd scrape together what was left on the plates in the cells, and make us eat it over again afterward. They'd give us sour hash and cold potatoes. Yes, sir. Many a time, many a time. I could a put in one handthere, sir. like that—in one hand—the mush they gave me, my whole supper, and glad to get it. They starved us."

The old man's voice quivered. He almost broke down.

"Yes," he continued, "and Welles. He gave us peas, ground 'em up like they give horses; and what did he have to do? Why, sir, he and his son—they ran around till twelve o' the night giving us physic. Yes, sir. There was groaning and crying all through that prison. Every one of the prisoners was sick—sick and down with pain. And underclothing cause the doctor ordered it, and made 'em give it; but that was all."

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

"You have seen the method of treatment pur-sued by Pilisbury and Welles, and also that of the other wardens. Which do you think has the best resuits—a government of severity and coercion, or one that is humane and consider-ate?"

the best results—a government of severity and coercion, or one that is humane and considerate?"

"The last is, sir; the last is. Some on 'em may take advantage of it, and you must keep a sharp look out for such; but it makes men o' the prisoners. It makes men o' them."

"And now," I said, "you think of remaining here at work in the rule shop? How do you like the idea of living here?"

"Well, sir," said the old man, thoughtfully, and with some festiation, "I have some good and kind friends here. I was in the darkness a long time, but I think I see light at last. I have some good friends here now, and they have confidence in me. I work here at reg.'lar wages. I don't know, I'm getting old now. But I can't say what I'll do. My wife is a-comin' on here next week from Newburgh, and I'll see what she says. Perhaps we'll settle down and live here in Wetersfield. I'll see what she says. I've got good friends here. Mr. Rogers, of Wethersfield, is a very good friend.

"Rogers, you know," said the deputy, "is a farmer here in the town. He's taken a great deal of interest in the prison Sunday school, and has been trying to help some of the prisoners."

"He's been very kind to other prisoners," said the old man, "but they don't all appreciate kindness. There's one pardoned out yesterday, the promised solemn to go down and call on Mr. Rogers as Soon as he got out; but he's gone away, right up to Hariford, and we hain't heard of him since. I'm afterd he's agoin' right back to the old ways ag in—. But I'll go off and get those knives and things you wanted to see."

INGENIOUS HANDIWORK.

INGENIOUS HANDIWORK.

He waked off slowly, and presently returned with a box full of pocket knives and that's what he month and fifteen was no just two and a chop wood once, and the wood and ran away if did that again he had been accustomed to self them at prices ranging from twent veents to one deliar and fifty of the way schooling. It had been accustomed to self them at prices ranging from twent veents to one deliar and fifty the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were the smallest ones as a charm. They were well and handsomely made in all respects. Warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were the smallest ones as a charm. They were the smallest ones as a charm. They warden the smallest ones as a charm. They were the sm

AMERICA'S GREAT FUTURE. SPEECH BY COL. F. A. CONKLING

AT THE PROTECTORY.

linking Creeds and Political Animosities to Complete the Sublime Structure of Free-dom-True Religion and True Patriotism. Not more than four thousand persons isited the Catholic Protectory last week, although some fifty thousand tickets were dis-tributed. The managers of the institution have therefore concluded to continue the celebration on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this veek, in the hope that fair weather may permit the assembling of such throngs as visited the place last year.

On Saturday only about eight hundred per-

sons visited the Protectory. At about 4 o'clock Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's Church, cleared the dancing platform, and introduced the ora-tor of the day, Col. F. A. Conkling, as one of the

most devoted friends of the Protectory.

Mr. Conkling said that, having been born and Mr. Conkling said that, having been born and bred in the Protestant faith, he regarded it as no ordinary compliment that he had been thought sufficiently catholle—in the largest and most liberal sense of the term—to rise superior to all sectarian considerations on an occasion like the present. "I am aman, and I consider nothing foreign to me which concerns humanity." The simple fact that more than fourteen hundred children have been rescued from vagrancy in the great city, and brought within the walls of the Protectory, where they are in proper training to become useful citizens, ought of itself to be sufficient to enlist every generous and patriotic man in the support of the institution. He said this with confidence, because a careful study of the plan, discipline, and efficiency of the institution had satisfied him that it was doing a noble work in a manner almost beyond praise. But he found in his religion a still higher sanction for his presence there. It taught him to look beyond the narrow bounds of man's prejudice, and to recognize that oneness of faith and that union in the essential elements of our holy religion which he devoutly hoped would yet lead all men professing the name of Christ to regard each other as one common brotherhood. He made little account of the fact that his auditors believed something which he had not been taught, and used a ritual and a liturgy which were unfamiliar to him. He never stopped to reflect that the brothers and sisters who had devoted their lives to the care of these little ones held points of faith and used rites and forms of worship different from his own, any more than that the Apostles themselves, even after the resurrection, were still ignorant of the mission of our country, built up by the blood and the sweat of all races of men, belonging to none and to all, owning no exclusive ace but that of man; namely, to teach the world the gr. at lesson that all men are brothers, suffering the same libs, cheered by the same hopes, saddened by the same sorrow, rewarded by t ored in the Protestant faith, he regarded it as

hopes, saddened by the same sorrow, rewarded by the same joys.

We live in the new world, and should never

hones, saddened by the same sorrow, rewarded by the same joys.

We live in the new world, and should never forcet that we are not in the old. On the tomb of Columbus is carved the words, "Columbus has given a new world to Castile and Leon." Castile and Leon! Where are they? Was it not rather recorded in the councils of the Almighty that Columbus had given a new world to the Universe of God?

In the valley stretching from Behring's straits to Panama we find vestiges of a forgotten population more numerous than that which now inhabits it. But they were not Americans. When the first Europeans came here they found the half-civilized Mexicans living in large cities, and the flerce savages roaming through the wildernesses of the North. They were not Americans. There are still between Patagonia and the Arctic Circle the Brazilians, the Central Americans, the Mexicans, the Canadians, and the Esquimaux—all natives of the new world: but they are not Americans. The whole world, themselves included, deny to them the title. This world American has a larger significance than that of birth on American soil. It means American institutions, American policy, the spirit of our law and history. He is an American who, from his heart, believes in the great fundamental truths of our system, and gives them an active practical, and vital bower; and he is not American, no matter where he was born, who seeks to deny to any the rights which spring from the law of fraternity. The Roman Catholic colony of Maryland was the first to enact retigious freedom in the new world. "No person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christshail be in any ways troubled, molested, or discountenanced for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof," are the words of a law passed in that colony in 1634. American principles are principles not of toleration, but of right and freedom; not of teleration, but of right and freedom; not of teleration, but of right and and presonai authority, but of fraternity.

truths that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the persuit of happiness, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The first effort ever made to found a republican form of government, properly so called, was made by the little band of emigrants on Plymouth Rock, who, before they disembarked on the wintry shores of the new world, unanimously signed a compact providing for equal social rights, and promising obedience to such laws as might be enacted by themselves. This was the foundation of American liberty, "the stupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad basis of independency, protecting the rights of human nature and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and retigions." We have just commemorated the early battles of the Revolution, that baptism of blood on the brow of the embryo nation which marked the birthday of freedom and closed the period of the world's tutelage. One hundred years ago the thirteen original colonies had a population of not more than two and a half millions. Now the Republic comprises thirtyeight sovereign states with a population of forty-five millions of freemen, the sun rising upon no master and setting upon no slave throughout the legist and breadth of the land. This un-THE PILGRIM FATHERS. eight sovereighstates with a population of foreyfive millions of freemen, the sun rising upon no
master and setting upon no slave throughout
the length and breadth of the land. This unpar-lieled growth and prosperity is due chiefly
to the recognition of the dignity of labor and
of the vital economic truth that labor is the one
source of wealth. In the earlier period of our
history these were not regarded as abstract,
theoretical propositions, but as vital, practical
truths. Unnappliy it has been reserved for our
own time to disregard them. Properly viewed,
he who planders the community is the worst
enemy of those who labor for a livelihood, and
he theigt best friend who labors, in whatever
position, to detect, defeat, and bring to condign
punishment dishonest officials and public robbers.

Another and hardly less potent cause of progress has been the development into a practical national policy of the law of fraternity and the belief that as the happiness of the individual can be secured only by the happiness of the welfare.

can be secured only by the harpiness of the community to which he belongs, so the welfare of Individual nations can be secured only by the general welfare of the world.

In the fervor of this centennial season all the animosities of the past are rapidly passing like that of Gen Preston at the recent celebration of the University of Virginia, may may the glad anthem of peace and reconclustion, but, thank God, these mailgnant cutturers only swell still higher the general chorus of the national jubilee, and to the credit of the South be it said that the strongest condemnation of these treason ble utterances has been from the Southers people.

it said that the strongest condemnation of these treason the auternaces has been from the Southern press and the Southern people.

Mr. Conkling next spoke of the spirit of peace and good will that prevailed in Boston during the Bunker Hill celebration and is spreading throughout all the States, and quoted largely from the speeches of Gen. Fuz Hugh Lee at Boston and Gen. Forrest in Memphis as an evidence that sectional jealoustes and hatreds are nearly at an end, that the principles of the universal liberty and fraternity of mankind proclaimed by our fathers and defended with their blood are soon to be come trlumphant, and that the destiny of America as "the asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions" is soon to be achieved.

Vicus-General Quinn. Fathers Stater, Mooney, MacNamee, and Hughes. Brother Humphreys, Director of the Manhattan College, ex-Assemblyman Palge. Alderman Purray, and Messis, Barry Gray and John Savage sat on the planform during the delivery of the oration, and led the hearty appliance with the particular weeks. hearty appliause with which the specker's sements of catholicity and patriotism were

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

ceived.

Was he Offered a British Judgeship ?- Letter from the Liberator's Son.

The following from the son of Daniel The following from the son of Daniel O'Connell appears in the London Times of July 28:

Sin-In the Times of the 22d inst. you state, when referring to the O'Connell Centenary Committee, &c., that my father wished to be made Maxier of the stolls, and that the Government of the day would not gratify his amount on. This is not correct. He was offered the Maxiers tip of the Robert of the Government, the office of the Arrive the part of the Covernment, the office, My father these quenty stoted: It was a found in death of the Covernment, the office, My father these quenty stoted: It was a found in death of the Covernment, the office, My father these quenty stoted: It was a found in death of the Covernment, the office, My father these quenty stoted: It was a found in death of the Covernment, the part of the Maxier of the Covernment, the father of the Covernment, the covernment of the Covernment, the covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment, the covernment of the Covernme

UPROAR IN THE POLICE BOARD.

tien. Buldy Smith Aroused-President Matsell Wounded-Euperintendent Walling Unable to Explain-Not a Very Happy Family. The Police Commissioners entertained hemselves on Saturday with a little debate that, with other men, might have been the precursor to a real jolly row. The subject w.s. the new police rules, and the entertainment was opened by Commissioner Smith saying "on be-half of a compact minority of one" that when he took his seat as a Commissioner he saw that many of the rules could be changed for the better. He drafted a set of rules for the govern-

he took his seat as a Commissioner he saw that many of the rules could be changed for the better. He drafted a set of rules for the government of the Superintendent and Inspectors, and they were passed on July 3. On Wednesday last he learned that the rules had not been published to the force, and the Superintendent was unable to give him a reason why they were not made public. At the meeting of the Commissioners on Thursday one of them proposed to suspend the rules in question so that the Superintendent might extricat himself from his emberrassing position. Commissioner Smith at once retired from the meeting, leaving Commissioner Matsell in the chair. The next day Gen. Smith learned that the rules had been suspended, and that he was directed to call a special meeting of the Committee on Rules and Discipline. He did so, and anabity was manifested to adopt the rules, but Commissioner Smith objected, as the rules and amendments were in confusion, no fair copy having been made of them. Gen. Smith disavowed all participation in the making of the rules offered, or any approval of them, as they nullified the improvements be had suggested, the principal of which were the removal of the inspectors from the Central office and the prevention of cartains making a club room of the building. He said the police force was disorganized and demoralized, and is growing worse every day. The Superintendent objected to rules offered, but never made any suggestion himself. Commissioner Matsell had never advanced any ideas for the improvement of the force. Gen. Smith had no faith in the board, and was frank to say that a bond of union seemed to exist among its members to defeat measures intended for the benefit of the force. Mr. Disbecker had warned him of this combination, and had endeavored to explain the hopelessues of reforming the force.

Then turning to Commissioner Matsell said: "I then coased my connection with it." Gen. Smith said: "How can the force be improved with said: "Any you, sir, when you were appointed Superintendent

THE COLLIE CASE.

The Alleged Wholesale Frauds-Examination in the London Police Court.

tion in the London Police Court.

From the London Daily Nows, July 29.

Messrs. Alexander and William Collie surrendered at the Guildhall Police Court, yesterday, in answer to the charge of extensive fraud preferred against them by the London and Westminster Bank. Sir Henry James was the leading counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine appeared for the defence. Mr. Percy Sanderson, of the firm of Sanderson & Co., Lombard street, was the principal witness. The defendants were remanded until Wednesday next, on the same bail as before, Serjeant Ballantine expressing a hope that in the meantime the directors of the London and Westminster Bank would refrain from making speeches. Sir Henry James replied that he could answer only for himself, and not for the directors.

The chief witness examined yesterday was a member of the firm of bill brokers, Messrs. Sanderson & Co., whose suspension at the end of May last was the beginning of the commercial crisis, as it is called, through which the city has lately been passing. This firm was one of the channels through which it is alleged that Messrs. Collie passed bills into circulation which were not what they pretended to be, and by which accordingly the London and Westminster Bank represents itself and others to have been defrauded. The witness is thus able to give a notion of what the alleged false pretences are.

Substantially, the charge is that Messrs. Collie obtained money from the prosecutors through one or more firms of bill brokers, upon bills which did not merely imitate regular trade bills. As we understand the matter, an ordinary accommodation bills too often do, but which imitated a particular species of trade tills. As we understand the matter, an ordinary accommodation bills too often do, but which imitated a particular species of trade tills. As we understand the matter, an ordinary accommodation bill though the parties to their trade, does not come within any legal definition of fraud. The words "value received" would be covered in the eye of From the Landon Daily News, July 29.

for discount, which the bill brokers and bankers discounting them will probably say and at the witness examined yesterday has said—they believed to be trade bills representing particular sales, but that the bills op presented bore upon them certain marks which amounted to a specific representation to that effect.

One of the bills, which was specially referred to, is stated to have borne, after the formula "valued received." which bills usually contain the mark "acc.," stated to mean "account;" and then the farthest mark, "W. F." under which a line is drawn and the letters "S. goods," and similar marks. These marks, it was said by the witness examined yesterday, would convey the impression in his business that "there would be goods to the value of the amount stated in the bill which would be applicable to the payment of the bill." The witness further stated that he considered the letters on the bill to be the letters that would appear on the bales of goods, or that there would be a distinctive mark attached to an invoice in which the goods would be specified. There is not only the usual complaint of bankers when they have been deceived by accommodation paper, that Messrs, Collie, being in trade, brought them bills as trade bills which represented no real transactions at all, but the additional complaint that the bills were so marked as to point to specific transactions to which they related, and yet there were no such transactions. The defence will apparently be in substance that the marks in question had no such meaning as the witness yesterday attached to them.

The reports mention that altogether the bills of Messrs, Collie held by the bank are over 25 0,000, on which they will lose 220,000 and upward, and that the amount of accommodation bills of the same nature is from a million and a baif to a million and three-quarters stering.

ASSASSINATION IN ILLINOIS. The Eighth of the Victims of the Williamson

County Vendetta.

From the Springseld (RL) Journal.

Another victim has been added to the already long list of those who have fallen in what is now widely known as the "Williamson county Vendetta." Capt. George W. Sisney is, we believe, the eighth who has perished in consequence of the protracted quarrel of the Russell and the Builiners, which has kept Williamson county in a ferment for years. An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Sisney as early as 1869, when he was set upon by the family of Builiners and severely wounded, but recovered. He had no direct connection with the Russell-Builiner quarrel, but had mentred the displeasure of the Builiners in consequence of a lawsuit in which they were defeated. Some time last year a second attempt was made to assassinate him by shooting from ambush, but the guns in the hands of the would-be assassins failed to go off, and he escaped, but recognized one of his assailants as he ran away. This individual, whose name was Cagle, was indicted for the crime, but we do not know that the case was ever tried—the enforcement of the law in Williamson country being very lax. Last fall another and more successful attack was made on Sisney, he being shot by some one from the outside as he sat in his house near a window, in the evening. At this time ne was severely wounded, and, after recovering, he rented his farm and removed to Carbondale for the sake of greater security. The result shows that he has at last fallen a victim to the bloodthirsty vengeance of his seemies, under circumstances almost precisely similar to those which came near proving fatal last fall.

Mr. Sisney was a native of Williamson county, and was a captain in an Hilmois regiment during the war, and last yer was the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Whilamson county. Both he and Dr. Hincheliffe—the latter being the last victim before Mr. Sisney—were universally respected, and were probably the most reputable and worty oitzens who have failen sterifices to this wretched neighborhood feusl.

A Pawashop Robbed et County Vendetta.
From the Springfield (Itt.) Journal.

THE RECORD OF THE TURF. THE GREAT EVENTS ON AMERICAN

COURSES IN AUGUST.

Three very Interesting Races - Mt. Julian, Bonner, and Goldsmith Maid the Winners. POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7 .- The sport at the Hudson Driving Park to-day began with the race for the 2:34 purse of \$2.500; \$1,250 to the first, \$625 to the second, \$375 to the third, and \$250 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five in harness. It closed with twenty entries, of which the starters were: Redaval's Uncle Dave, Thornton's Vesta, Murphy's Katie S., Feaks's Great Eastern, Root's Frank, Howe's

Peaks's Great Eastern, Root's Frank, Howe's Tom Moore, Gillett's Frank, Hamilton's Unknown. Brown's I Guess So. Roden's Dan Bryant. Mace's Lena Case. Lovett's Willie, Cummings's Queen, and Sergeant's St. Julian. The latter was the favorite over the field at the odds of 100 to 50. St. Julian won the first, third, and fourth heats, and Fom Moore the second heat. Time—22864, 230, 228, and 22864. Tom Moore took second money, Unknown third, and Frank Munson fourth.

The second race was for the 227 class, purse of \$4,000, of which \$2,000 went to first horse, \$1,000 to second, \$600 to third, and \$400 to fourth. The starters were Fitzwater's Filhert, Frank's Bonner, Walker's May Hird, Serrill's Twinght, Phillip's Ella Madden, White's Ed. White, Ferguson's Frank Ferguson, Park's Glengarry, Mace's Nelly Walton, and De Hart's Hannah D. The first heat was won by Frank Perguson, and the second, third and fourth by Bonner, with Ferguson second, May Bird third, and Ed. White fourth. Time, 227, 223, 2234, 2239.

The grand event of the meeting was the freefor-all race, purse \$4,500 to second, \$50 to third. There were six entries—Goldsmith Maid, Atherican Girl, Judge Fullerton, Hoopful, Huntress, and Lady Maud. Of these entries Hopeful, Lady Maud, and Fullerton were drawn, leaving three horses in the field.

Maud, and Fullerton were drawn, leaving three horses in the field.

First Heat.—At the start the fluntress had a lead of three lengths, with American Girl and the Maid toxether. Going round the turn the Maid took the pole, and kept the lead by three lengths to the nome stretch, when American Girl made a wonderful burst of speed, and passing the Maid, came under the wire a winner of the heat by a half neck in 2217%.

SECOND HEAT.—Huntress again led at the start, with the Maid second. At the quarter pole American Girl took the pole, with the Maid second. American Girl retained the lead past the half mile, when she made a bid break. falling back. The Maid then went to the front, but the Girl again collered her, and they were side as side at the three-quarter pole. Here American Girl and the first collection of the second of the first collection of the first collection. The half was a first collection of the first collection of the first collection of the first collection of the first collection. At the three-quarters the positions were unchanged, the Maid coming in an easy winner in 2:1946, American Girl second.

FOURTH HEAT—Huntress led at the start, with the Maid to the rear. At the quarter to the bound took the lead, and maintained it throughout, winning the heat and race by three lengths in 2:30.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7 .- Considering the re cent heavy rains, the track to-day was in fine condition. The strong winds, however, serious-ly interfered with the time. The races were very exciting, and betting lively. In the 2:29

very exciting, and betting lively. In the 2:29 class, of fifteen entries, only thirteen started, Berkshire Boy and Scotland being withdrawn. The following is a summary:

Purse \$5,000: \$2,500 to the first, \$1,250 to the second, \$750 to the third, and \$56. to the fourth horse.

Little Fred. 2. 1, 1, 2, 1: Albert, 1, 4, 9, 11, 10; Eva, 11, 9, 7, 1, 9; Lady Turpin, 6, 6, 2, 3, 4; York State, 3, 2, 4, 8, 8; Shanty, 12, 7, 12, 10, 2; General Mac, 7, 5, 8, 5; Shanty, 12, 7, 12, 10, 2; General Mac, 7, 5, 8, 9, 11; Calcoula Chief, 5, 11, 6, 6, 7; Sam West, 10, 10, 5, 7, 6; General Picton, 13, 18, 11, 12, dis.; Scottish Chief, 9, 12, dis.

Chief, v. 12, dis.

The second race for the 2:40 class, which was substituted for the 2:18 race, which failed to fill, hold five entries, viz., Pilot, Governor Sprague, Woodruff, Ashland Pet, and Sam, four of which Woodruff, Ashland Pet, and Sam, four of which started, Governor Sprague being drawn. This race proved unusually interesting, three horses having two heats each, and was put over until Monday. The last heat was trotted in the rain, which again fell heavily, and it was almost dark. The first heat was won by Quaker Boy, the second by Ashland Pet, the third and fourth by Woodruff, the fifth by Quaker Boy, when Pilot and Buffaio Sam not having won a heat, were under the rule, sent to the stable. The sixth heat was won by Ashland Pet. Time, 23854, 2309, 237, 2464.

A great deal of money changed hands on the 228 race, and it is estimated that \$20,000 remain in the pool box to be decided by the remaining heat to be trotted in the 240 class.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The August meeting of the Saratoga Association will begin on Tuesday, the 19th, and continue on Thursday, the 12th, Saturday, the 14th, Tuesday, the 17th, 12th, Saturday, the 14th, Tuesday, the 17th, Thursday, the 19th, and Saturday, the 21st. Several valuable stakes will be run for, including the Kentucky stakes, one mile, for two-year-olds, and the summer handleap, two miles, for all ages, on the first day, and the Kenner stakes, two miles, for three-year-olds, on the second day. As additional attraction for the meeting, Mr. Morrissey, the lessee of the track, has added four races to the programme—a sweep-take for all ages, a selling sweepstake for all ages, a sweepstake for two-year-olds, and a selling sweepstake for two-year-olds.

An Extra Meeting at Long Branch. An extra racing meeting at Monmouth Park will begin on Tuesday, August 24, and conrars will begin on Tuesday, August 24, and con-tinue on the 28th and 28th. There will be four races each day, for two, three and all-aged horses, at distances varying from three-quar-ters of a mile to two miles and a quarter. There will also be a race of mile heats over burdles, a steepie-chase, and a dish of two miles and a quarter over nine burdles.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. What the English Newspapers Say about the

Great Firm's Failure. From the London Times, Money Article, July 28. The accumulation of money here is no

The accumulation of money here is now enormous, and large losses are being incurred in consequence of the difficulty of finding employment for it. The natural result of this must sooner or later be the efflux of capital to other centres, and the decline in the foreign exchanges; but as money is not very much higher anywhere abroad than it is here, it does not seem likely that any very great proportion of our surplus can be profitably employed on the Continent, where case as a rule prevails. The unexpected failure of Messrs, Duncan, Sherman & Co., telegraphed to-night from America, and the evident shock which it has given to credit there, should, however, warn us to be prepared for any event. Credit is everywhere somewhat unsettled just now, and sudden gais like that produced by this new collapse may well produces sudden cails for money in unexpected quarters.

Sr. m the London Duly Telegraph, July 29.

Intelligence so unexpected and so disastrous as that flashed yesterday beneath the Atlantic to the effect that Messrs, Duncan, Sherman & Co., the eminent bankers of New York city, had been compelled to suspend payment, will, on this side the ocean at least, be received among those who were aw re of the celebrity, and who had every reason to esteem the problity, of this noted firm, with feelings of polarant regret. The names of Duncan, Sherman & C., to all Englishman who had had business correspondence with America, were as familiar as Broadway or Wall street—as Brooklyn, or Hoboken, or Staten Island. Continued loss s, reverses, and disappointments have culminated in collapse; and, after bravely and successfully weathering more than one terrible financial storm, the mighty firm is down.

From the London Duly News, July 29.

The announcement from New York of the failure of Messrs, Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, of that city, has to-day been the main topic of conversation in the money market. Fue firm, which has been established upward of twenty years, was held in high repute, but during the beat two produced, bein

Mr. Edward Gilmore's Pavorite Musical In-

A Pawashop Robbed of \$10,000.

Cixcinari, Aug. 7.—Solomon Percire, a pawaborest away. While they were sitting on the pawe with a way. While they were sitting on the pawer with a way. While they were sitting on the pawer with a way. While they were sitting on the pawer with a way. While they were sitting on the pawer with a way. While they were sitting on the pawer with a way the door, a third caused. It is loss was not discovered unity extends. It is some the strains of the solon and strains with the color of an open site and easier. It is loss was not discovered unity extends. It is solon the solon and other builary irregularities.

Protects those who use it from indigestion, nause, constitution, and other builary irregularities. While a Clinic, they are stilled on a story and monthly installments. B. M. Cowper in weekly and monthly installments. B. M. Cowp

J. B. FORD & CO.'S FAILURE.

The Wreck that Followed the Exposure of Henry Ward Beecher's Indiscretion—A Proposition for the Creditors to Consider. The committee of J. B. Ford & Co.'s reditors have made the following report. The Habilities are found to be:

To pay which they find assets as follows:

Merchandise. 825 co.
This item consists of books on hand, unished and unfinished, costing \$63,357 ob. miced by offsets, &c......

There are also contingent flatilities for endorsements on discounted paper, estimated at Assets (estimated to be worth). 70.044 78

AN EXPLOSION IN AN ARSENAL. Three Lives Sacrificed by the Careless Handling of Metallic Cartridges.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.- A terrific explosion occurred yesterday morning in the Frank-ford Arsenal, near Bridesburg, caused by the breaking up of condemned metallic ammuni-tion. This work was done in one of the wood and iron frame buildings erected in the north-east end of the arsenal grounds. In the one large room which it comprises about thirty per-sons were employed, twenty of whom were boys. Their work consisted in taking bullets

sons were employed, twenty of whom were boys. Their work consisted in taking bullets out of condemned metallic cartridges, and then picking the powder out with small iron picks. On each boy's work bench was a basin of water into which he emptied the powder, and as soon as this became full it was emptied into a large tank, also filled with water, so that every precaution was used to guard against explosion. Oftentimes the powder would stick, and the boys would knock the metallic case on the table, but sometimes would use a hammer, and strike it on the fuliminating part of the case. This was dangerous, and the boys were warned of it time and again. It is supposed that by this method the first explosion was produced. The powder on the tables then caught, and communicated with some cartridges awaiting clearing, and in a second the whole place was ablaze. Of the thirty persons employed in the room five only escaped unfurt. James McLaughin, aged Is years, was killed outright, and William McMillan was terrolly wounded, and has since died. He was thrown against the wall, which fell upon him, breaking his thigh bones. George Ziller, 16 years old, was horribly burned, and died yesterday afternoon. John Butler, 12 years old, was in great agony, and may die from his wounds. Hoth these boys had their eyesight destroyed. William Deal aged about twenty-six, was seriously burned about the head, shoulders, and breast, but will probably recover. The building was blown to pieces. The arsenal contained ammunition supplies belonging to the United States Government. In the building were stored a large quantity of powder in the magazine, arms and artillery, besides battle flags and trophles taken of used in the several wars of the country. The area was in command of Lieut.-Col. T.J. Treadwell. The other officers were Capt. Frank H. Phipps. Capt. Win. Prince, and Lieut. S. E. Blunt. There are also four sergeauts, five corporals and twenty-one privates. The arsenal the only serious accident before the present was in November, Isôi, whe

Help for indigent old women of that State, One Million Dollars given away; \$100,000 for \$20; \$50.000 for \$10; \$35,000 for \$5; 22,178 gifts under the control of the present Gov. Kemper, ex-Gov. Walker, June Barbour, and members of Congress from that State. This endorsement is a sufficient guarantee for the faithful and honest fulfilment of the distribution of gifts. Send for the descriptive circular, P. O. box 4,436.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7-P. M.-The volume of business, as usual on Saturday during the summer months, was much restricted, and there was nothing in the dealings to command special comment or remark. Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohios, and Pacific Mail were the only stocks which attracted attention—though all except Ohios were strong, and a generally confident tone was imparted to the dealings-which, however, were nominal in point of actual busias still remain in the street is to keep the market quiet but yet firm, and beyond this there was no plan or combination. The operations would seem positively to indicate that those still left in the street had guaranteed an Indifferent market in the absence of the prominent operators, and this programme has been carefully adhered to. Northwestern was strong and advanced to 41%, and 8t. Paul kept steady at 36 (256%, but the majority of the dealers were absent, and no special interest was taken in the movements of the day. The entire transactions were only 45,000 shares, which will be understood by those familiar with the market. Rock Island, Eric, Hannibai and St. Joseph, and Union Pacific were steady on a limited business.

Ine following were the opening, highest, and lowest sales of the principal stocks during the past week:

**No. of Open High Love Shares, Ing. est. est.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises... 5 04 | Sun sets... 7 05 | Moon sets... 11 03 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY Sandy Hook.12 40 | Gov. Island. 1 29 | Hell Gate... 2 61

Business Rotices. Ginger Liqueur. This delictors beverage, so favorably and whilely known in Great Britain, has already gained an immense and well-merited po-unfarty here. While it is singularly pleasing to the balate, it also possesses extraordinary curative quantities. It is a certain preventive of chils. The public and the faculty anite in pronouncing it an article of great vising. Sole again, ROBT. FRANCIS. 47 Broad st., New York.

Pomeroy's Finger Pads and Water Pads

An Eminent Divine says: "The Pernyian Syrup gives me new vigor and buoyancy of spirits."

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

KOECHIG-MICHAELIS -On Thurwlay, Aug. 5. at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Moldehnke, Mr. Julius C. Koechig to Miss Pauline E. Michaelis, all of this city. No cards.

PHELES-JACKSON.-On Thursiay, Aug. 5. by the Rev. Dr. Millett, at the bride's residence, John Pacipalate of Greenwich, to Miss Sarah Anne Jackson, all of this city.

VAN NOTE-BLOOMER—In this city, by the Rev. Win. Reed, George W. Van Note of New York to Etha, daughter of Capt. John Bhomer of Hackensack. No cards.

WHEDON-HORTON.-On Thursday, Aug. 5. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George O. Phelps, Occar C. Whedon to Miss Sara A. Horton, both of this city.

DIVORCED.

STEVENS.-In the city of New York, on the 7th day

STEVENS.—In the city of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1875, b) the Hon, Theodorfe R Westbrook, Justice of the Supreme Court, Emma A. Stevens from Pristanc Stevens. Cause, adultery.

DALTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, 1875. Catherine Langan, where James S. 1816. In agen. 25 years and 16 days. The latter and from the family are respectfully invited to attend in timer 1 from her late residence, 546 West 18th 8t., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 1 Colore, P. M.

Colore, M.

Colore, M. M.

ing, softens the game, reduces inflammating, pllays add MATTHEWS PURE SODA WAPER.

\$510,000 distributed every fifteen days. Prizes

prices paid for Spanish back, Government a 2.5